

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

[OL. IV.]

MISSOURY, N. C. TUESDAY

8, 1833

Office of the Western Carolinian,
Salisbury, June 10, 1833.

As the expenses of this establishment are beginning to bear rather an inverse ratio to the receipts, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay \$1.50 in advance; and it seems that all many of them over intend to pay, after receiving the paper one, two, and three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

PHILO WHITE.

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1833.—39

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present, and only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1832. 144/56

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1833. Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C. L.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt69

NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1833. James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

Test, R. SIMONTON, C. P. K.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt71

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1833. Nicholas Michael, vs. John P. Mataw: Original attachment levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, C. C. C.
Price adv. \$2. 6mt62

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

Executor's Sale.

On the next August Court, there will be sold, at public sale, that large and convenient lot of land, situated in Salisbury, three doors east from the Court-House, the property of the late Barabas Krider, deceased. The lot is 30 feet wide, and 100 feet deep, and is well adapted to a public house, or for any other purpose. The establishment is so well known, and would be useless to say any thing of its location, &c. Terms of payment will be made to accommodate the purchaser.

Salisbury, June 24, 1833. 8t66

Farm for Sale.

THERE will be sold, on Wednesday, 13th of August next, if not previously sold at private sale, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Grimes Creek, containing about 230 acres, joined to John Grimes, and others. A great part of the above tract is of the first rate woodland, with a good meadow of about ten or twelve acres, the balance of the land now under cultivation. A good dwelling-house, still house, barn, and other out houses. The above plantation is eight miles west of Salisbury.

The above land belongs to the estate of Barabas Krider, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the 13th of August, 1833. 8t66

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.
Salisbury, March 8, 1833.—44t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living in York District, S. Carolina, on the 26th May last, five Negroes, — Gilbert, Phillis, Littleton, Frank, and Phillis Mulatto child. — Gilbert is a fellow about 35 years of age, stout make, black complexion, very intelligent, and good natured; has a down look when spoken to. Phillis is about 20 years of age, — has a light complexion, and a bright mulatto child about 3 months old. Littleton, dark complexion, and Frank, both the sons of Gilbert, about seven and eight years of age, stout boys. The above reward of fifty dollars will be given, and all reasonable expenses paid; or twenty-five dollars will be given for Gilbert alone, delivered at Harrisburg, S. C. 4t62

HENRY MEACHAM,
JOHN KIMBALL,
HENRY COLTHROP.
June 2, 1832.

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on the night of the 8th inst. a bright mulatto man, named Sam, between 30 and 40 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, and midling heavy made, black and straight hair, with large whiskers extending round under his chin, bold spoken, and not a very pleasant countenance; has, perhaps, some scars on his head. I expect he will try to pass for a white man, or at least for a free man, and may have some kind of a false certificate or free pass with him, as the like has been lately found in his possession, in which he called himself Samuel Knox, signed by several names, but all the same hand. If he procures another, he may give himself some other name. He also took with him his wife, named Grace, about 25 years of age, a stout hearty woman, perhaps taller than him, large loins, straight and trim made, pleasant countenance, and not a very black negro. She has a scar on the calf of her right leg, occasioned by a burn. She is in the habit of wearing her hair midling long, and combed up to the top of her head, and tied. They have both been raised near Hill's Iron Works, York, S. C. If they leave that, I expect they will make either to the north or west. Any person taking up said negroes, and delivering them to me, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. near Charlotte, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid; or \$15, if confined in any jail, and a letter sent to me by mail, to Charlotte.

JAMES M. BLACK.
June 14, 1833. 4t62

Coach and Gig Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public at large, that they intend carrying on the Coach and Gig making business, at the shop formerly conducted by A. N. Junp. They are well supplied with a variety of chaise-timbers. And those who may please to favour them with their custom, may rest assured their work will be well executed. All kinds of repairing will be done at the most reasonable terms. Gun-boats and Yankee Wagons will be made, by applying to the subscribers.

CYRUS WEST,
FRANCIS PINKSTON.
Salisbury, July 1, 1833. 5t64

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of Grimes & Cooper, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from \$12 to \$120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Bedsteads, at from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.
39

From the Raleigh Register.

AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

LETTER III.—GYPSUM.

To Charles Fisher, Esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

SIR: In enumerating those substances which the Mineral Kingdom affords to Agriculture and Arts, the substance which deserves our attention next to Iron, is GYPSUM OR PLASTER OF PARIS. So far as its effects as a manure, in certain parts of our country, that whole districts have been fertilized and greatly enriched by it, and the intrinsic value of estates been greatly enhanced by the discovery of a bed of it in the vicinity. New York is so fortunate as to have great quantities of this article within its own limits; and since much of it lies near the Great Canal, it may be easily distributed over that State, or sent to other countries. Gypsum is, abundantly used in most of the eastern states. It is chiefly obtained from Nova Scotia, no extensive bed of it having been discovered in New-England. Scotland has it proved on some of the lands in the interior of those States, that the farmers have found their interest in transporting it thirty or forty miles and frequently to a still greater distance over land.

In Virginia, it is said to have been used with most admirable effect; and it is reported, that some of the upper counties have been greatly benefited by the discovery of a bed of it near the Abingdon Salt Works. — In the western states, Gypsum is found in such abundance, as to constitute no small part of the native riches of that section of the Union.

The loudest encomiums have reached us from the north, respecting its utility there; and the opinion of its virtue as a manure, seems to be the same in Virginia. The following testimony of its effect, is given in Taylor's Arator, an authority generally respected among our Farmers. "The immediate benefit of Gypsum to Indian Corn (says this writer) is vastly greater than to any other crop, except clover, which it benefits to land is equally great. Unplastered places, left across large fields of clover, &c. in sundry instances, produced a third or fourth only of the adjoining plastered clover. Unplastered spaces across large fields of corn, have been frequently visible during the whole crop, producing not an equal, but a considerable difference. Gypsum clover, and inclosing, in conjunction, have within my own knowledge, doubled, trebled, and, in a very favorable soil, quadrupled the value of land, in the space of twelve or fifteen years, whilst the land regularly produced two exhausting crops, those of corn and wheat, in every four years of the period; and these crops were continually increasing."

Manures, no doubt, are the food of land, as the productions of land itself are the food of animals. Both alike languish without their respective aliment. To restore to land under cultivation, an equivalent for the amount of exhaustion which each crop occasions, is the way to prevent it from wearing out forever; and if the food thus supplied, exceeds the loss of strength induced by cropping from year to year, land will obviously grow more fertile the longer it is cultivated. Hence, the economy of manures, and their judicious application, are probably to be regarded as the most important subjects that can be presented before the Farmer. Every particle of manure saved, helps to form a sinking fund to cancel those large drafts, which he is continually making on his land. Hence the inestimable advantage of living near a bed of Gypsum.

I have before alluded to the extensive and profitable use that is said to be made of Gypsum in the New-England States. But there are reasons why it is still more important to us than to them. The peculiar fitness of their climate for grazing, induces them to keep a much larger stock of cattle than we do, in proportion to their farms; and the length and severity of their winters, compel them to keep this large stock inclosed in yards, or even in stables, at least twice as long as we are accustomed to do it in the colder parts of this State. By these means, they acquire large beds of stable manure, which, in the spring, is carried out to enrich their lands. Although their farms are much smaller than ours, and they accumulate much more stable manure, yet they find it greatly to their advantage to send to Nova Scotia for Plaster, and to carry it over land for twenty, thirty, or forty miles. We should infer from this fact, that the farmers of North-Carolina, who labour under so much greater disadvantage for obtaining a quantity of stable manure adequate to their wants, would derive still greater benefits from the use of Plaster of Paris. But a great part of our State is so far from the sea-ports, and this article is so heavy, that the expense of carriage must, in most cases, greatly diminish the

profits which would otherwise accrue from its use, and, in many instances, render it quite unprofitable.

All these things considered, it is a most desirable object to our agricultural interests, to discover beds of Gypsum within our own State. None, so far as I know, has hitherto been discovered east of the Blue Ridge.

Shall we probably discover Gypsum in any part of this State?

The kind of rocks among which Gypsum occurs, is well known to Geologists, and they can at once decide that those sections of country do not contain it, and that it would be useless to look for it there. In accordance with these general principles, we must admit that the geological features of the greater part of our State are incompatible with the existence of beds of Gypsum; and so far as geological observations have extended, it would be useless to look for it here, except in two or three limited districts. Nor, indeed, have any very decisive indications of the substance in question, been exhibited hitherto in either of these districts; nor can we be very sanguine in expecting to find in them so desirable a treasure. But it is at least not inconsistent with the laws of geology, to look for Gypsum in both these districts; and the importance of the object would warrant some research, where there is only a small probability of success. Moreover, within those large tracts of country, whose general features are so unfavorable, other limited districts may come to light, of the proper kind for affording Gypsum. We may also derive encouragement from the well known fact that this substance, like most other substances particularly useful and important to society, exists in the earth in very great abundance, and that hardly any territory on the face of the globe so extensive as ours, and so diversified in its structure, is probably destitute of it. Nor, when the above-mentioned districts, where Gypsum might be reasonably looked for, are said to be limited, in themselves. They are limited only when compared with the extent of the whole state; but the fact is, they contain more than 1700 square miles.

Supposing, then, that this most fertilizing manure may exist in our State, let us next inquire, —
Would the proposed surveys proposed, conduce to its discovery?
Geology, by teaching that Gypsum is never found among certain kinds of rocks, and other mineral formations, cuts off at once a great part of the State, and thus prevents fruitless researches. By thus limiting the field of observation, to a comparatively narrow space, we increase, proportionally, the chance of making the desired discovery. — The argument is precisely this: an article of great value is supposed to lie concealed somewhere in the State of North-Carolina; — that is, somewhere in the space of 40,000 miles. It seems a hopeless task to search for it, but just as we are going in quest of it, we are informed, on good authority, that in nineteen twentieths of this space, it is already ascertained not to exist, and therefore we may confine our search to the comparatively small space that remains. Every one can see how much our chance of finding the treasure would be increased by this information.

The particular minerals with which Gypsum is associated is well known, the occurrence of one or more of these frequently leads to the discovery of the mineral sought. Should it chance to be found in any place, the rules of Geology would make us decide upon its probable extent, and by ascertaining the course or direction of the bed, to point out other places where it might reasonably be looked for, and specify, at the same time, at what depth it would be below the surface.

If, therefore, any beds of Gypsum exist in this State, I think it is evident that a Geological Survey, conducted with the requisite ability, will have a great tendency to bring them to light. In case, also, of the discovery of Gypsum, a great variety of useful and necessary information respecting it might be communicated in the proposed "Report" to the Board of Agriculture. Besides including information respecting some of the foregoing particulars, namely, the probable extent, the course, the places in the same range where it might be found again, and at what depth below the surface — the Report might point out various other particulars arising out of the following considerations.

There are numerous varieties of Gypsum usually found in the same bed, and it becomes important to learn which of them is the best adapted to the purposes of manure.

Some kinds of land receives great benefit from this substance; others none at all. Nor are the kinds of land so well known as to render it unnecessary to institute experiments on the soil of every county, where it is applied. Hence the

utility of all conducted experiments, the result of which shall be made known to the public to save individuals from useless and wasteful expenses.

Gypsum, though an excellent manure when properly used, may easily become unprofitable, or even hurtful, by indiscriminate application. Rules, especially necessary to those who are unaccustomed to its use, might be furnished in the Report, whether derived from personal experience, or the experience of others, as found recorded in works of good authority.

I trust, sir, the foregoing considerations, bring the subject to which we have so fairly before the public. While they are intended to show the utility of Gypsum as a manure, and the peculiar benefit which our agriculture might receive from it, were it found among ourselves, still they are not intended to inspire any false hopes as to the probability of its discovery; but it may be, and ought to be, believed, that a smaller degree of probability, such a degree as is evidently afforded us, is sufficient to induce us to bring all the lights which Geology can afford to aid our attempts to discover it.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
WALTER RALEIGH.

EXTRAORDINARY FANATICISM.

SWITZERLAND, MARCH 25. — The lies of the religious sects, of some time, have just been renewed in the same place that formerly were the theatre of those offensive proceedings. A disgusting scene took place a few days ago in the village of Troikon in the canton of Zurich. A dozen individuals, men and women, and children, occupied a house, under pretext of praying. An hour afterwards a noisy assembly was heard. The people assembled, the inhabitants of the neighborhood hastened to the spot, and demanded in vain that the house should be opened. Meanwhile the tumult increased every moment; the door was at length forced open, and these wretched people were all found stretched on the ground in various groups, closely embracing each other. They were all arrested. Their depositions present nothing but instances of despicable folly; they pretend to be inspired by God, and a girl who is pregnant is always the organ by which his will is manifested to them. Some of them have been taken to the mad-house.

P. S. It was hoped that measures taken by the Government of Zurich would suffice to enlighten the fanatics, or at least to restrain them within bounds, but the ridiculous scenes which took place at Troikon, have suddenly been succeeded by others that are tragical and horrible. — In the night of the 14th, a young female visionary pretended that Buonaparte had appeared to her, and had inspired her with the resolution to die, to save several thousand of souls. Her apparition inflamed the imagination of several families, and the sacrifice was instantly resolved upon. Men, women, and young girls, immediately prepared themselves for the execution, fastened the unfortunate young woman to a board, and amidst the cries of joy uttered by the victim, they drove nails into her feet and hands, tore her breast, dashed her head to pieces with a mallet, and sung pious hymns to celebrate her death. The Magistrates being informed hastened to the spot. Six of the guilty have been arrested, and the investigation is still going on.

Later accounts just announce to us that a sister of this unhappy young woman has also perished in the most cruel tortures, likewise a victim of religious rage. Her brother-in-law has declared himself to have been her assassin, but he pretends to have fulfilled the will of God, and boasts of his crime. — Journal de Frankfort.

PLAYING.

It is said that Talma, in playing lately at Paris, produced so great a sensation among the audience, by imitating Napoleon in his wig, and in carrying his hands behind him, as to provoke the interference of the government, who prohibited a repetition of the offence. What a comment is thus upon Monarchy! One might write volumes against it, without saying as much as is contained in this anecdote. However firmly established in the good sense and affections of the people must be that government, for its own security is obliged to prohibit a man from carrying his hands behind him! — Thanks to "Democracy," every American may, without asking permission of government, fashion his wig and carry his hands behind to his own liking. Northern paper.

Credulity on one part is a strong temptation to deceit on the other.

INTERFERENCE.
"The French army continued to proceed with much caution. The necessary, in consequence of the force being expended over so wide a space of territory. The right division, however, proceeded to Piacenza to within 110 miles of Madrid. The left lingered at the Rora."
An article from Toledo, May 2, reports that Marshal Moncey, in Catalonia, had had an engagement with the troops of Gen. Mina, and that many were killed on both sides.
The French Chambers were closed by the proclamation of the King, on the 9th of May.
We learn, says the New-York Gazette, by the Spanish letter of marque Iarantula, from Cadix, whence she sailed on the 5th ult. that a formal declaration of war had actually taken place against France and that privateers were fitting out with all expedition. A French merchant vessel had been captured off Algiers by a Spanish privateer. This arrival from Cadix has given rise to a report and a conjecture. The report is that Joseph Bonaparte is invited to Spain by the liberals; and the conjecture is, that she has brought out Commissions for Privateers.
CONSPIRACY AT MANILLA.
The ship Milton, Smith, has arrived at Boston, in 111 days from Manilla. Our Boston Correspondent informs us, that some papers which had accidentally miscarried, were intercepted there on the 22nd December, containing part of the correspondence relative to a horrid conspiracy to be carried into execution on the night of the 31st, which was to murder all the European government officers in the Island. The conspirators had bound themselves by a solemn oath to wash their hands in the blood of Europeans, and they would undoubtedly have done so, had not accident developed their horrid purpose. On the night of the 30th fifteen of the principal inhabitants, implicated in the conspiracy, were seized in bed and sent on board the Spanish ship Victoria, under a guard of soldiers, and all their property seized by the government. This affair caused great alarm among the European merchants and others, many of whom sent their valuable property on board the vessels for security.—All was quiet when capt. Smith sailed.
FROM BERMUDA.
By the Alecta, the editors of the N. Y. Gazette have received the Bermuda papers to the 31st ult. This paper contains the public sale notices of the cargoes of the Dutch ship Vriesschap, from Surinam for Amsterdam, and the schooner Collector, Hall, from Philadelphia for St. Thomas—the former wrecked on the 1st, and the latter on the 26th ult. on the rocks off that island. The crew of the Collector escaped with difficulty, as she filled on striking; part of her cargo was taken on damaged. Part of the cargo only of the Dutch ship was only advertised to pay the expenses of repairs.
The brig of war Sparrowhawk, arrived at Bermuda on the 30th ult. from Halifax, fell in with three Spanish letters of marque cruising for French vessels.
FROM BUENOS AYRES.
We learn from the Salem Register, by an arrival at that port from Buenos Ayres, that the conspiracy on the 19th March, was the result of an extensive combination of disaffected persons in the provinces of Santa Fe. Entre Rios and Buenos Ayres. The blow was to be struck at the same time in several places. Nothing, however, was done at Santa Fe. There was a rumor of a rebellion in Entre Rios—but said to have been suppressed with little bloodshed.
The Provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Rios, have united in a war against the Brazilians, and are determined to drive them out of the Banda Oriental. They will probably draw into their cause, the province of Buenos Ayres.
Col. Garcia has been shot at Buenos Ayres for conspiracy against the government. Also on the 9th April, Don Jose Maria Urien, formerly Colonel in the Patriot army, and Don Benito Piralta, late captain of artillery, both concerned in the late conspiracy. Col. Vidra banished to the coast of Patagonia for 7 years, and Col. Rolon to the same place for 4 years, both concerned in the recent disturbances.
Markets at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo exceedingly dull, particularly for flour. Hides scarce and high. On the 12th of April, there were at Buenos Ayres 12,000 bbls. flour in first hands—from February 11 to April 1. 20,000 bbls. of flour had arrived at that place.
Defeat of the Patriots.—By the brig Niagara from Buenos Ayres, arrived at Salem. Letters were received dated Chili, Feb. 28th, informing that on the 21st of January, the Patriot army in Peru, under the command of Gen. Alvarado, about 3000 strong, had an engagement with the Royalist forces, under Gen. Velez, near Tuena, which after a hard fight, terminated in the total defeat of the Patriots; 2000 men and 30 officers being made prisoners, and 1000 killed and wounded. The residue retreated to the sea shore and re-embarked for Lima.

THE RADICALS.
"Ejected out of church, and state
And all things but the people's hate."
This is the fate, Hawthorne, tells us, that befel the hypocritical, cunning, radicals of his day; and without doubt, in a short time, the couplet will apply equally well to their legitimate descendants, the red jackets of the present time. Of all miserable attempts, ever made in any nation, to raise up an opposition to the government, that of the radicals "swapping the bush" is the most absurd. On other occasions, and in other countries, the disaffected, would have labored to turn them to their purpose, and have despised the good sense of the people. They at once attacked the institutions, those parts of its policy and management, most approved by their wisdom.
Among the objects that have thus incurred radical vengeance, may be placed:—General Jackson, and his Florida campaigns:—Mr. Calhoun and the national defence:—The Navy, and the Treaty with Spain.
It is really amusing to trace this abortive faction in all its windings,—its origin, progress, and final disgrace; and to mark how gloriously the objects of its malignity have triumphed over each attempt.
Symptoms of the radical spirit began to show themselves as early as the winter of 1816—they were engendered by the failure of Mr. Crawford to be elected over Mr. Monroe, as President of the United States. But it was not until the close of the Seminole war, that this faction began fully to reveal itself, and assume its name. The result has shown that they were as unfortunate in their first open attack, as in their subsequent attempts. It is plain, however, they chose the Seminole war, on which to make their debut, for the reason that many of the best men of the country doubted whether Gen. Jackson had not exceeded the limits of his authority.
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...high
anticipations...
undertake no...
...country,
...3 or 4 years.
It is
well known,
...he appeared
in the Hall of Congress,
...evidence of sagacity and
firmness, as to raise the highest possible
expectation. That sagacious observer of
character, Dr. Dwight, President of Yale
College, at an early period, when Mr. Cal-
houn was a member of that institution,
saw in him that which induced him to
pronounce, with confidence, that he would
ultimately obtain the highest honors of
his country. Mr. Ritchie is perfectly
correct in tracing a resemblance between
him and the sages of the old Congress.
During the very first session in Congress,
at the most important period of our history
since the year 1776, when the House
of Representatives was full of talents, a-
bounding with such men as Cheves,
Lowndes, Clay and Randolph, we see him
taking the lead, and performing those
high duties in the second war of our in-
dependence, which were so nobly dis-
charged by our Jeffersons and Adamses
in the year 1776. Like the former, we
behold him presenting to the House that
noble report which succeeded the war,
and may be called the second Declaration
of Independence; while, like the latter,
by the bold and indignant spirit of elo-
quence, we behold him carrying the mea-
sure which it recommended, triumphantly
against all the power of opposition.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Agreeably to a notice given, the follow-
ing delegates from the several Captain's
companies of Rowan, met at the Court
House on the 4th July, viz: Jacob March,
Samuel Jones, Elkenna Austin, John Cle-
ments, Francis Neely, Thomas Ferrebe,
John Andrews, John Scott, John Lantz,
Jacob Miller, William B. Wood, John
Young, Jesse Walton, Williamson Har-
ris, Richard Harris, Noah Parlee, Henry
C. Kern, Isaac Linster, Charles Fisher,
Stephen L. Ferrand, Adam Rosaman,
John P. Hudgens, John H. Freeling, Wil-
liam Moore and John Linn.

John Andrews, Esq. was appointed
Chairman, and Col. John H. Freeling,
acted as Secretary.

After a free, and full interchange of
sentiments, and opinions, the delegation
came to the conclusion, to recommend to
the people of Rowan, to choose at the ap-
proaching August election, three dele-
gates, to attend the meeting to be held in
Raleigh on the 2nd Monday of Novem-
ber next: it appearing that Rowan is en-
titled to that number of delegates by her
federal numbers. Whereupon, the dele-
gation, nominated as proper persons to be
elected as delegates.—Charles Fisher,
John H. Freeling, and John Beards, jun.
Esq's. The delegation further proceeded
to appoint three persons to attend at
each separate election, for the purpose of
opening a box to receive the votes for the
delegates to the general meeting at Ra-
leigh.—The following persons were ap-
pointed,

FOR THE ELECTION.

At Mocks Old Field.	At Neely's Mill.
Elkenna Austin,	Francis Neely,
James Austin,	John Young,
Thomas Ferrebe,	Jacob Krider,
At Fulton.	At Thompson's Mill.
James Cavender,	John Andrews,
Michael Haines,	Wm. H. Kern,
Daniel Orril,	Thomas Jameson.
At Salisbury.	At Morgan's.
Richard Harris,	John Linn,
Benjamin Howard,	Jacob Miller,
Henry C. Kern,	John Lantz,
At Hadens.	
William Moore,	
John P. Hudgens,	
Henry McGuire,	

On motion the gentlemen composing
the corresponding committee for Rowan,
were invited to take a seat in the meeting
—James Martin, jun. Esq. attended.
John Linn, and John Henry Freeling be-
ing present as delegates, the others were
absent.

After going through all the business
for which the meeting was called, the de-
legates adjourned.

JOHN H. FREELING, Sec'y.

From the Providence American.

The following entertaining sketches are se-
lected from the letter of a gentleman, who
recently passed several weeks in Washington,
to his friends in this town:

Secretary ADAMS is a man of short
stature, pale but pleasing countenance—
plain and remarkably mild manners and
soft voice. Some think him awkward. I
don't think myself that he is; but he cer-
tainly has nothing of the courtier in his
appearance or manners. Others say, he
is of a cold phlegmatic disposition—he is
not—look at his writings; every thing
breathes and every word burns. He is
grave and reserved, from habit, not from
feeling—no man has a warmer heart.
Sometimes, when in the society of his
friends, his reserve wears off, his eye
kindles, and he enters freely and with an-
imation into conversation. Those who
have seen him in those moments, say he
is the most charming and eloquent man
they ever listened to. All agree in con-
sidering him the most profound scholar,
able diplomatist, and accomplished states-
man that the country possesses.

Mr. THOMPSON, secretary of the
party, is a tolerable good looking person—

age, and of pleasant, easy, and cheerful
manners. He looks more happy and good
humored, than any of the Secretaries.
The reason may be, that he has not the
misfortune, like them, to be a candidate
for the Presidency. As a point of talents
and character, he is very respectable. He
was formerly chief justice of his native
state, New-York—which office he filled
with dignity and ability.

You can't imagine how much I am de-
lighted with Mr. CALHOUN. He is
the most brilliant and fascinating man, in
manners and conversation, that I ever met
with. He is slightly taller, with an
animated countenance, and black flashing
eyes. His talents are of the first order.
He made a distinguished figure when in
Congress, both as a speaker and a thinker.
He is now but 42 years of age, and has
filled his present office six years with un-
rivalled ability.

Mr. CRAWFORD is a man of giantic
stature, rather coarse appearance, and
ordinary but modest deportment. I was
not much interested in him. My opinion
as to his capacity as a statesman, has been
long in a state of vacillation; and it is by
no means settled yet. He may have mer-
its, and he doubtless has his faults; but
he is conspicuous for neither. In a word,
I take him to be an ordinary man. His
admirers, however, are many and ardent;
and [they think] his chance to succeed
Mr. Monroe in the Presidency is as good
as that of any of the candidates.

THE REAL REPUBLICAN SPIRIT.

Republicanism implies a superiority to
the illusions and mummerys by which the
Monarchical nations are governed. It pre-
supposes not merely the perception and
assertion of Natural Rights and the pre-
ference of simple forms, in politics, but
the rejection of all artificial distinctions,
in social intercourse, which general con-
venience does not exact, and unsophistic-
ated reason would condemn. It reduces
men and things to the standard of in-
trinsic value, as this may consist in simple
utility, agreeableness, elegance; serviceable
and virtuous action; fruitful or ingenious
speculation; moral worth or intellectual
power. It acknowledges, therefore, no
hereditary titles: it accords honor and de-
ference only where they have been earned:
it pays no homage to stars, ribbands,
appellations of nobility, unless as the re-
wards and insignia of personal qualities
and achievements. It esteems and dig-
nifies the possessors of wealth, only in
proportion to the good use of the posses-
sion and the laudable mode of the acqui-
sition. The rich man who has accumu-
lated, or who spends, from principles of
selfishness or ostentation alone, it respects
and favors less than if he was poor. It
metes the like to the abilities, the eleva-
tion, the authority, which are perverted in
their exercise.

It venerates true Religion, and unaffected,
rational Piety; but it reprobates sanc-
tioned pretensions, proscriptive doc-
trines, and all the extremes of Bigotry
and Fanaticism. It will not worship Man
under the appearance of worshipping
God; nor admit the imputation to the
Creator of the prejudices, the passions
and the calculations of the Creature. It al-
lows high functions to capacity and prob-
ity united: it displays gratitude for bene-
fits, in every way compatible with the
principles of equity and equality: it post-
pones all individual interests to the com-
mon weal. It detests all slander and
wrong, and is the more tender of reputa-
tion, because reputation is especially val-
uable in its estimate of things. It is
magnificent in public works; plain and
frugal in private objects: it practises ur-
banity; studies decorum; cherishes the
liberal arts and accomplishments; and
lends every aid to the progress of science
—that prolific source of national gran-
deur.

Its motto is—"Truth, Knowledge and
Independence."

Like the Spartan legislator, it deems
the happiness of states; no less than of
persons, to flow from virtue and self-con-
sistency, and it would address all monarchs
in the strain of Solon to the King of Ly-
dia—"As God has given the Greeks a mod-
erate portion of other things, so also he has
favored them with a democratic spirit, and a
liberal kind of wisdom, which has no taste
for the splendors of royalty." With the
great duty and principle of self-consistency,
it thinks irreconcilable the admiration of
heroes in the vulgar sense of the term—
those who, usurping or maintaining des-
potic rule in their own countries, thirst
for unbounded sway over others, and lav-
ish the blood, treasure, and strength of
one nation, in assailing the rights and de-
populating and devastating the soil of all
within their reach. It recognizes no gen-
uine glory but in exalted patriotism; in
the practical virtues, and the triumphs of
benevolence, industry, talent and knowl-
edge. It pronounces private morals to be
indispensable for public trust; it recedes
from all cabal, intrigue and collusion; it is
incapable of obliquity and deception in re-
ference either to individuals or to the peo-
ple; it pays implicit obedience to the Laws,
and admits no pretext for the least in-
fringement of Constitutions, or the rights
possessed under their sanction. It nei-
ther institutes nor prolongs merely nomi-
nal divisions of party; it adheres to no
side for the sake of office, notoriety, or as-
cendancy; it claims place and emolument

for no particular consideration, but
claims to the same consideration as the
citizen, property, and other civil
circumstances, and the same
meritorious. It is vigilant, and unremit-
ting vigilance, and in the contest of
talent, at home;—it feels deeply when
institutions are sought, or checked.
It rejoices in the success of the
in the overthrow of tyranny, and
in the triumph of lawless ambition, wherever
these glorious events may occur. Every
voice and every arm, raised to vindicate
justice and honor, to disenthral the human
mind and assert the sovereignty of the
people, are dear to it; all the victims of
imposture and violence are objects of its
sympathy and compassion.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: The subjoined is an eni-
gmatical list of the *Beils of Poplar-Tent*,
which in an idle hour I have arranged as
follows, for their amusement

NEMO.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a port for ships, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the
first joint below the elbow.
2. The conqueror of the world.
3. A necessary appendage in fortifica-
tion, but not used by the Macedonian hero.
4. The most important personage in a
kitchen.
5. One of the constituents of love,
which never forsakes but in the malig-
nant blues.
6. A celebrated Turkish name and a
male child.
7. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the habitation of men and twen-
ty-five hundred and sixty pounds.
8. The devourer of locust and wild ho-
ney and a male child.
9. The first quality in a lady, asked for
by an old widower.
10. The first lodgment of grain when
eaten by birds and a crossing place on Ca-
dle Creek.
11. The bird that covered the children
in the wood and one of the children that
was covered.
12. That which is promised although
"bruised shall not be broken."
13. A blower of Bellows.
14. A necessary attendant to a drum-
mer into the field.
15. $\frac{1}{2}$ of what we wish for when lonely
and a stimulating potation procured from
Yankee beverage.
16. One of Ewell's little gods.
17. A burrowing animal.
18. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a garden and $\frac{1}{2}$ of its cultiva-
tor.
19. The pride of Scotia and the scourge
of the Southern.
20. $\frac{1}{2}$ the trouble in leading a gun and
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the largest city in South Carolina.
21. An American naval officer.

NEMO.

MARRIED.

In Statesville, Iredell County, N. C., on the
25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. M'Fee, the Rev. Daniel
Gould, to Mrs. Zilpha Torrence.

In this place, on Thursday evening, the 3rd
instant, by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, William Gil-
land, Esq. of S. Carolina, to Miss Theresa Mat-
thieu, daughter of Andre Matthieu, Esq. of
this place.

OBITUARY.

"The chamber, where the good man meets
his fate,
"Is privileged beyond the common walk,
"Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven."

If there is any occasion, on which it becomes a
duty, to pay a public tribute of respect to de-
parted worth, it is, surely, when the aged and
venerable servant of Jesus, falls asleep in him,
after a life devoted to the cause of God and re-
ligion—after a life, every part of which, has
been distinguished, by the active, as well as pas-
sive, graces and virtues of the Christian. Such,
in an eminent degree, was the life, and such the
character, of Mrs. Margaret M'Corbie; whose
death was announced, in the paper of last week.
In this truly excellent, and venerable mother
in Israel, were happily exemplified, the child-like
simplicity, and heavenly wisdom of the babe of
Bethlehem. In all the relations and duties of
life, "in all the commandments and ordinances
of the gospel, she walked blameless." Her
looks, her language, her deportment, and her
actions, all proclaimed, that she "had been with
Jesus." On all occasions, public and private,
social and religious, her conduct and her con-
versation, were such, "as became the gospel,"
she professed. Religion had, indeed, become
identified, with all her words and actions; and
had diffused a spirit of meekness, humility and
gentleness over all her deportment. During a
long, protracted and painful illness, she experi-
enced all the value of a hope in Jesus. It was
to her soul, an anchor sure and steadfast. Mild,
placid and cheerful, she bore her sufferings,
without a murmuring word; expressing a wil-
lingness to depart, seeing, that, "she knew in
whom she had believed." While she patiently
submitted, to the feeble efforts of human skill,
her confidence, and trust were in God, through
faith in Jesus. Her treasure was in heaven; and
all her hopes, all her wishes, and all her desires,
were directed to the same glorious object. In
firm and animating hope, of a joyful resurrection,
she quietly fell asleep in Jesus; and her afflicted
and bereaved children and friends, are sup-
ported, by the reflection, that she has gone to
receive a crown of immortal glory, and never
ending felicity. "Precious in the sight of the
Lord, is the memory of his saints."

The following is a copy of instruction to
Post-Masters, on the subject of Mail Carriers.
Knowledge of them, may be of service to Mail
Collectors, and others.

General Office, Department of May, 1833.

I wish you to report to this department
any failure of carriers on its occurrence; and
causing its cause, as far as is known. You will
also state, when the contractor or mail carrier,
or driver, is in fault, and in what respect; to-
gether with all information that relates to the trans-
portation of the mail, when in any degree re-
prehensible. You will recollect that mail port-
manteaus are never to leave your office, when
out of repair, so much as in any way to jeopar-
dise the safety of the mail; but you will always
first cause the necessary repairs to be made.

Mails when, carried on horse back, are to be
secured from the weather by oil-cloths or bear-
skins; and when in stages, within the body or
under the driver's feet, in a secure boot. Regu-
larity of the mails depend much upon the prompt
and explicit reports made by Post-Masters.

R. J. MEIGS, P. M. G.

CONCORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

The seventh anniversary meeting of
this Society will be held at Steel creek
church, on the first Tuesday in August
next. It is earnestly requested and ex-
pected, that all the members, and all those
who feel themselves interested in the wel-
fare of our country, will give their atten-
dance. We have every consideration of
justice, love and mercy to urge us on.
Many a poor wretch, in the cottage of
poverty, will be soothed in his expiring
moments; and with his eyes fixed on hea-
ven, beaming with gratitude, his last
prayer will be uttered for the Concord
Bible Society. Shall we look on calmly,
and behold thousands perish? Shall we
pass by, like the Levite, on the other side?
Is that to have the temper and spirit of
the Son of God, who, unrequested, paid
our ransom with his blood? No: every
soul that has one particle of that benevo-
lence which brought our Saviour from
heaven, will say and act otherwise.

It is hoped and expected, that the
friends of this Society will be greatly aug-
mented at this meeting.

A. C. M'FREE, Secretary.

June 30, 1833. 2wt63

Dr. Bradshaw Egan,

HAVING located himself at Mount
Vernon (Rowan county), close
by the store of Mr. Jacob Krider, of-
fers to the inhabitants around the
most prompt and assiduous exercise
of the several duties of his profession.
Mount Vernon, July 1, 1833. 61tf

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber living in
Burke county, on the 17th in-
stant, one bound or indentured boy,
about twenty years of age, by the
name of *Jack Owens*. Said boy
is a mulatto. Five cents reward
will be given to any person de-
tecting and delivering said boy to me, but no
thanks or charges paid.

ANDW. H. TUTTLE.

June 28, 1833. 3163

Ran-away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto
fellow named *BILL*, 23 or 24 years of age, 5
feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable sin-
gular mark on the right side of his nose, rather
of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected;
he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any per-
son who will deliver the said negro to me, or se-
cure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if
stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he
has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dol-
lars, for the delivery of him and the person who
gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily pro-
ven that he is the person. I purchased said ne-
gro of Dr. Isaac Philips of Rockingham county.
SAMUEL GUY.

Iredell County, 4th July, 1833. 1w7

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Concord, N. C.
July 1st, 1833.

A.—William Atkinson, Abraham Ares, Ben-
jamin Alexander, Sarah Allison. B.—George
Barnhart, William Brice, Samuel Black, Jane M.
Bingham, Peter C. Beger. C.—William Craton,
Daniel Coleman, John Case, William Cosset,
Able Corzine. F.—Jacob File, Jacob Frazier,
Lewis Fisher, George B. Friend. G.—Samuel
Gauger, Christian Gregory. H.—George Har-
vey, Doct. Elam Harris, Joseph Hamilton, Wash-
ington Harris, Samuel Hudson, Aaron Houston,
Joseph Harvel, Elizabeth Harrycut. K.—Rob-
ert Kirkpatrick, Francis Kirkpatrick, Laird
Kirkpatrick, Mary Keith, Jacob Keny. M.—
Mary Mayer, Macary Morgan, John Misenhi-
mer, Samuel Moore, Thomas Motly, Richard
M'Fee. N.—Robert Nul. P.—Robert Perkins,
John Patterson, Margaret Phillips, Thomas Pa-
linger, Col. Martin Phifer, Elias Parr, Louisa
Phifer. R.—Joseph Ross, Thomas Roland, Ann
L. Ross, John Richey, David Reese, Parmenio
Rogers. S.—Edward Smith, Elias Snell, Elijah
Smith, James Sloan, Samuel Shinn, Alexander
Scott. T.—Joshua Tuter. W.—Samuel Wal-
lace, Doct. James Wilson, Jesse Wilson. Y.—
James Young.

D. STORKE, A. P. M.

10 Dollars—Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in
the county of Rowan, on the
24th June, a negro man named
Davey, this boy formerly belonged
to Gen. J. A. Pearson, dec'd; he
is well known as his carriage driver
and servant. He is tall in
stature, of very black complexion,
about twenty-one years of age, his clothing
not recollected. I have no idea where he is
gone. Any person giving information to the
subscriber, at Mock's Old Field, or securing him
in jail, or otherwise, so as he may be again in my
possession, shall be liberally rewarded.

E. M. PEARSON.

June 25, 1833. 60

Portrait and Miniature

M. A. HAYDN, an accomplished artist,
has just arrived from England, and is now
at Mr. Hays' store, where specimens of his
work may be seen, on common and fine
materials, to give general satisfaction, he
merits a share of their patronage.

(From the *Perry Republican*)

When HAYDN was in England, one of the
Friscoes commissioned, Sir Joshua Reynolds,
to take his Portrait. Haydn went to the paint-
ers house, and sat to him, but soon grew tired.
Sir Joshua careful of his reputation, did not
paint a man of acknowledged genius, with a
proud countenance; and deferred the sitting till
another day. The same weariness and want of
expression occurring at the next attempt, Hay-
dn went, and communicated the circumstance
to his royal highness, who contrived the fol-
lowing stratagem. He sent to the painters house a
pretty German girl in the service of the queen.
Haydn took his seat for the third time, as soon as
the conversation began to flag, a curtain rose,
and the fair German addressed him in his native
language, with a most elegant complexion,
Haydn, delighted, overcame the anxiety of
with questions; his countenance recovered its
animation, and Sir Joshua rapidly seized its
traits.

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that
the *Merchandise Business* which has been
for a number of years transacted by Daniel
Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be con-
ducted by me, in the same building, where every
necessary attention and particularity will be
given, to render satisfaction to those who
please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1833.—47f

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business,
heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in
future be conducted by me, at the same place.
Those who favor me with their custom, may de-
pend on having their work done with neatness,
durability and despatch.

EDWARD CRESS.

May 14.

To Country Merchants and

OTHERS.

THE owners of the *STEAM-BOAT MAID OF
ORLEANS*, having formed a design of
running her next season, and thereafter, as a
public freighting BOAT, between Charleston
and Cheraw, and finding it indispensable to her
success, that she should at all times have a
freight and dispatch, have resolved, when there
happens to be a deficiency of freight to supply
it themselves with the leading articles of Mer-
chandise, viz: Salt, Iron, Sugar, Molasses, Col-
fee, &c. to be sold in quantities by their agents
at Cheraw, at one shilling, and a small commis-
sion. Having their branches in New-York and
Charleston, the owners do not hesitate to assure
the public that the advantages for the most re-
liable purchases by cargo and otherwise, are
not surpassed; and that their prices shall be re-
gular and satisfactory to all rational buyers, in
much so as to make it the interest of the mer-
chant to purchase much of his supplies from
rather than submit to the inconvenience of
lay of getting them from distant markets, or
through other channels. In consequence of
this design, they now offer for sale, by their
agents, Messrs. Moore & Co. the following ar-
ticles, suitable for country retailers: 40 Rhda.
prime Molasses, 30 Rhda. of all qualities Sugars,
and 500 Sacks prime Liverpool Salt.

BEERS & BUNNELL.

Cheraw, June 4, 1833. 465f

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A

System of Divinity,

In a series of Sermons, by Timothy Dwight, D. D.

L. L. D.—Second Edition.

So CONVERSE, having contracted with the
heirs of the late Dr. Dwight for the future
right to publish his system of Theology, pro-
poses to publish a second edition of that valu-
able work, *stereotype*, as soon as possible pre-
parations for so expensive a publication can be
made. At this late hour, it is unnecessary to
say, that, for sound common sense, for force of
intellect, for originality of thought, for clearness
of method, for vigor and brilliancy of imagi-
nation, for correctness of taste, for a happy
style and classical language, and for impassioned
eloquence, for candor and catholicism, for a sin-
gle eye to the truth, for fervent piety and zeal
for God, for love of the souls of men, for ten-
derness of feeling and manner, for a clear and
natural explanation of the more difficult doc-
trines of the Bible, and for noble and elevated
views of God, of his attributes of his providence,
of his works, especially his great work,
the work of Redemption of Jesus Christ, as God-man,
and of the glorious system of truths unfolded in
the scriptures.—Dr. Dwight has been surpassed
by few men of any age and of any country. In
England, his work has passed through six or
eight editions; has been stereotyped both in
London and Glasgow, and now stands unrivalled
in excellence, as a complete *System of Theology*.
The first edition of the work was published
in five octavo volumes on small pica type, em-
bossed, and was put to subscribers at \$12 in
boards. The second edition will be published
in four volumes, on small pica type, solid, and
put to subscribers at \$10 the set, bound. The
work will be as well executed in all respects, as
that of the first edition, and the publisher flatters
himself that he has so far reduced the ex-
pense of the work as to bring it within the
ability of a large portion of readers to purchase,
who have hitherto been deterred from buying
from the high price of the books.

New-Haven, Dec. 24, 1833.

The inhabitants of Western Carolina will now
have an opportunity of supplying themselves
at the very low price of \$10 the set, with this
valuable work,—a work which has probably
contributed more than any other to raise the
literary and Christian character of our Republic.
The money is to be paid on the delivery of the
books in Dec. next. Persons who wish to sub-
scribe for this work, can do so by calling on
either of the following gentlemen, viz: the Rev.
Messrs. Jonathan O. Freeman, Joseph D. Kila-
wick, Daniel Gould, James M'Fee, D. D. John
Robinson, Samuel C. Caldwell, John M. Wilson,
Samuel Williamson, and Chauncey Eddy; or
Messrs. Thomas L. Cowan, Abel Graham, Hil-
lam Houston, Joseph Young, David Rishart,
and John Pindly.

June 10th, 1833. 3462

The most common of the most common
My soul the most common of the most common



The superior merit of the following lines,
which first appeared some months ago in a week-
ly publication in New-York, claims for them ad-
ditional circulation.

Breath not a sigh for me
Dreary and lone!
Let the rude tempest rave
A requiem o'er my grave,
But sing thou none!

Place a wild rose near
My narrow bed;
Emblem of one so dear—
Still dear, tho' ghastly dead!
Cherish its tender root,
Let no rude stranger's foot
Bow down its head.

Yes, 'twas a lovely flow'r
My bloom wore;
Vast was its beauty's pow'r—
Alas! 'tis o'er.
Death in a gloomy hour,
Tore it from love's own bowers,
To bloom no more!

Winter will blight the rose
Thou plant'st for me;
Spring will new life disclose—
'Twill flourish free;
And my heart's flower shall bloom
Brightly beyond the tomb,
Eternally!

EPICURUM

Do you, Fanny, to-day,
In earnest love me as you say?
Or are those tender words applied
Like to fifty girls beside?

Dear, cruel girl, cried I, forbear;
For by those eyes, those lips, I swear—
She stopp'd me as the oath I took,
And cried, "You've sworn, now kiss the book."

FROM THE BARTHOLOMEW CHRONICLE.

A Bourbon ran, surmounted with a crown
To butt the Spanish mountain down,
He made one fatal dash and aimed as true,
His dagger in fifty pieces flew.
His mournful face he gazed around,
A single fragment could be found!
He said, "He, has thus my glory fled!
I've lost a crown, and gained a broken head;
'Tis but a poor reward for all my pains,
A granite rock more hard than granite brains."

Literary Extracts, &c.

CHARACTER OF A TATTLE.

To every one who wishes to enjoy
the pleasure of society, and sweets of
conversation, and the happiness enjoyed
in the familiar circles of the young
and sociable, no character can be more
disagreeable than that of a tattler or
babbling. The very appearance of one
of this description carries with it some-
thing extremely forbidding, disgusting,
and directly opposite to the nature and
end of society. The presence of the
tattler destroys all confidence, binds
the tongue in distant silence, clouds the
countenance with an offensive reserve,
robs the heart of generous and unsus-
picious friendship, of all the benefit of
conversation, and makes its way with
an universal condemning and contemp-
tuous stillness. How careful then should
the young and ambitious be to avoid
meriting this appellation! For this
purpose they should be cautious how
they repeat any thing they hear in an-
other place, that by being reported, may
hurt the feelings of a single innocent
person. Even the truth itself is not to
be spoken at all times; much less false-
hood or uncertainty.

Curse on the tongue, whatever form it wears,
That can diffuse a modest face with tears;
Death to the heart that can with no pretence,
Draw sighs or blushes from soft innocence;
Go, worthless wretch, and may you never find
A greater evil—than your guilty mind.

Why should the mansion of open
healed friendship be polluted by the
presence of the hated tattler, which
like a midnight pest, shedding its bale-
ful influence around, imposes gloomy
silence on every tongue? Formed by
nature a social animal, born with a de-
sire to communicate and receive every
mental enjoyment, why should we be
deprived of all this pleasure, and forced
to exist in an unnatural, uncomfortable
and solitary state, by the malignant
power of this babbling fiend? Endow-
ed herself with natural propensities,
she knows the charms of society, and
delight to frequent the evening circles
of friendship and amusement; but for
what purpose? to cultivate the mind,

to improve the understanding, and cher-
ish general principles! No, but the very
contrary; to learn the faults, expose
the failings; to publish the secrets, and
spread abroad the private conduct of
individuals, liable to the alterations and
aggravations of every error in mischief
under the mask of friendship and guise
of innocence, she obtains admittance
to the conversation and confidence of
the unsuspecting, friendly heart; and
basely and ungratefully rewards its
kindness by sporting with its frailties
(for who is free from them;) and glo-
rying in its virtuous shame.

Let all, then in the morning of life,
on the commencement of their acquaint-
ance with the world, and first mixture
with society, avoid a character so uni-
versally hated and heartily despised,
as that of a tattler. Read this but go
and do not likewise.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS.

As these mountains are about becoming once
more the seat of European war, the following
short description of them may not be uninter-
esting to some.

"This prodigious range of moun-
tains extends from the Atlantic to the
Mediterranean, a distance of two hun-
dred miles, and many parts of them
are one hundred miles in width. The
roads or passes are four in number.
The first and greatest is that which
Joseph Bonaparte took on his route
from Bayonne to Madrid. This road,
for about 23 leagues, lies through the
Pyrenees. The second pass is from
Perpignan to Barcelona, a distance of
50 miles through the mountains, where
in many places one hundred armed
peasants may arrest the march of an
army, and where neither houses, pro-
visions, nor accommodations can be
found. The third pass leads from
Bayonne to Pampluna, the capital of
Navarre: this difficult defile is only
passable between the months of May
and October. The fourth road is that
which leads from Terres, in Bigorre,
to Saragossa. It is a tract merely
pervious to muleteers during the sum-
mer, but in the winter the wolves and
snows render it totally impassable.

"There are nearly sixty other nar-
row passes, called openings, most of
which are rugged, intricate, and hard-
ly passable for laden beasts and even
those are frequently blocked up with
snow."

JAMES OTIS.

The character of Otis is described with the
care and copiousness due to the hero of the
work, and is thus recapitulated:

In fine, he was a man of powerful
genius, and ardent temper, with wit
and humor that never failed; as an or-
ator, he was bold, argumentative, im-
petuous, and commanding, with an elo-
quence that made his own excitement
irresistibly contagious; as a lawyer, his
knowledge and ability placed him at
the head of his profession; as a scholar,
he was rich in acquisition, and gov-
erned by a classic taste; as a statesman
and civilian, he was sound and just in
his views; as a patriot, he resisted all
allurements that might weaken the
cause of that country, to which he de-
voted his life, and for which he sacri-
ficed it.

Duty of editors.—No man has a
right to interfere with the conduct of
his neighbor, except in the way of pri-
vate and friendly admonition or advice.
But every moral and patriotic writer
is bound to reprobate such practices as
sap the foundations of private and pub-
lic virtue; nor can any individual justly
take offence at such a writer, since
no one is personally held up to public
view. The folly, or the vice, only, is
exposed in its true colors. The pic-
ture may alarm the innocent and unwar-
ry, and warn them against falling into
the like weak or vicious courses. It
may likewise, in some cases, awaken
the culpable and the profligate to a
sense of duty. This was the plan of
Addison, in the Spectator; and we
cannot see any objection to it.

[Southwick.]

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING POST.

The Chinese Youths.—During the
convention of the Presbyterian Assem-
bly, which terminated its sitting in this
city, last week, two youths from China
were brought forward and examined,
and expressed much pleasure at the
attention which were shewed to them.
They are sufficiently skilled in the
English language to be understood;
but, on being requested, they read the
Bible in their own tongue, which ex-
cited much satisfaction, not merely on
account of the novelty of the scene
but also for the propriety and gentle-

ness of their demeanour. On it being
known that they were desirous of re-
maining in this country, a number of
ladies associated themselves into a soci-
ety, for the purpose of educating them.
They have been sent to the Foreign
Missionary School at Cornwall, in
Connecticut.

Blair on the Regulations of the Passion.

At your first setting out in life, es-
pecially when yet unacquainted with
the world and its snares, when every
pleasure enchants with its smiles, and
every object shines with the gloss of
novelty; beware of the seducing ap-
pearances which surround you, and
recollect what others have suffered
from the power of headstrong desire.
If you allow any Passion, even though
it be esteemed innocent, to acquire an
absolute ascendancy your inward peace
will be impaired. But if any which
has the taint of guilt take early pos-
session of your mind, you may date
from that moment the ruin of your
tranquility.

Oppose early the beginnings of pas-
sion. Avoid particularly all such ob-
jects as are apt to excite passions which
you know to predominate within you.
As soon as you find the tempest rising,
have recourse to every proper method
either of alluring its violence, or of
escaping to a calmer shore. Hasten to
call up emotions of an opposite nature.
Study to conquer one passion by means
of some other which is of less danger-
ous tendency. Never account any
thing small or trivial which is in haz-
ard of introducing disorder in your
heart. Never make light of any desire
which you feel gaining such progress
as to threaten entire dominion. Blan-
dishing it will appear at the first. As
a gentle and innocent emotion, it
may steal into the heart, but as it ad-
vances is likely to pierce you through
with many sorrows.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A CURIOUS EPITAPH.

A singular combination of the lu-
dicrous and the pathetic, is to be seen,
I am told, in a church yard in an ad-
joining county, rudely carved in a soap-
stone slab. The stone was erected by
the father of two twin children, who
died about the same time, of the ague
and fever, and both buried in the same
grave; the Epitaph reads thus:

"Here lies two babes as tead as nits,
Got mate um tead op the ague and fits;
Tey was to goot to live mit me,
So Got took um home to live mit he."

CHARITY.

"Charity," says an old writer, "is
a virtue of the heart and not of the
hands. Gifts and alms are the expres-
sions, not the essence of virtue. A man
may bestow great sums on the poor
and indigent without being charitable,
and may be charitable when he is not
able to bestow any thing. Charity is
therefore a habit of good will or bene-
volence in the soul, which disposes us
to the love, assistance and relief of man-
kind, especially of those who stand in
need of it.—The poor man who has
this excellent frame of mind, is no less
entitled to the reward of this virtue,
than the man who founds a college."

What a wide contrast between this
picture of charity and the every day
practice of the self-styled charitable
ones of the world! How very few
among the best of us practice any thing
like a charitable spirit, or cultivate any
thing like a charitable temper! And
yet how many of us are cherishing the
delusive idea that we are living in the
exercise of this virtue!

Gold Leaf.—"Dr. Black has calcu-
lated that it would take fourteen mil-
lions of films of gold, such as is on some
gold wire, to make up the thickness of
one inch; whereas fourteen millions
of leaves of common printing paper
would occupy 3-4th of a mile in thick-
ness. Vol. ii, page 654. The ducti-
lity of gold is such, that one ounce of it
is sufficient to gild a silver wire more
than 1,300 miles long."

To produce a Yellow Rose without a Thorn.

Take a genistella, or sweet broom;
cut it down to within a few inches of
the ground, engraft, upon the centry
stems, slips from the white rosebush,
and if the process is properly manag-
ed, you will produce the rose without
a thorn, and of a color as yellow as the
most brilliant jonquil.

In the heart of man there is a per-
petual succession of the passions; so
that the destruction of one is almost
always the production of another.

TRAST FOR BREAD.

The following methods of making
yeast for bread are both easy and ex-
pedient: Boil one pound of good
flour, a quarter of a pound of brown
sugar and a little salt, in two gallons
of water for one hour; when milk
warm, bottle it and cork it close; it
will be fit for use in 24 hours. One
point of this will make 18 lbs. of
bread. To a pound of mashed pota-
toes (mealy ones are best) add two
ounces of brown sugar, and two spoon-
fuls of common yeast; the potatoes
first to be pulled through a cullender
and mixed with warm water to a pro-
per consistence.—Thus a pound of po-
tatoes will make a pound of good yeast.
Keep it moderately warm while fo-
menting. This recipe is in substance
from Dr. Hunter, who observes that
yeast so made will keep well. No su-
gar is used by bakers, when adding
the pulp to their rising.

THE HUMAN BODY.

Leunhoeck reckons, that in one of
the scales of the scarf-skin with which
the body is covered, there may be five
hundred excretory channels, and that
one grain of sand will cover two hun-
dred and fifty scales, therefore one
grain of sand will cover one hundred
and twenty-five thousand orifices thro'
which we are daily perspiring. What
a prodigious number of glands must
there be in the whole body; into ev-
ery one of these glands there enters an
artery, a vein, and a nerve. How ma-
ny organs then in the whole body?—
[Can't tell.]

Moral.

THE LAY PREACHER.

"Thou hypocrite! first cast out the beam of
thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly
to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's
eye."

JESUS CHRIST.

The great Author of our holy reli-
gion was a remarkable plain preacher.
He did not bewilder his hearers in a
labyrinth of metaphysical jargon, nor
tire them with vain and senseless re-
petitions. He viewed, with a pro-
phetic ken, the American Pharisee of
the present day—and to them as well
as to the Jews, he applied the words
of my text. I could trace out a thou-
sand points of resemblance between
the Jewish and American Pharisees,
but shall at present confine myself to
one. They say a great deal about
Juggernaut! no doubt the old Phari-
sees said as much concerning Roman
idolatry. It is said that some thou-
sand of the Hindoos perish annually
under the wheels of this grim idol.

Now this is truly deplorable to the
view of the philanthropist and the
Christian. It ought to engage the at-
tention of that Christian power that
has the civil and military control of
these idolaters. But what, in the
name of common sense, have the A-
mericans to do with these people?
"We have never set foot in their coun-
try," as conquerors. We can do no-
thing there unless by a moral force—
our missionaries are as powerless there
as the Jewish doctors would have been
at Rome. This subject is growing
trite—let us take a view of things at
home. Have we not idols as abomi-
nable as Juggernaut? The highest pos-
sible estimate of the lives destroyed
by the Sultees and Juggernaut's car,
cannot exceed 10,000 per annum.
Now we have the highest clerical au-
thority for asserting that 20,000 A-
merican citizens perish annually from in-
temperance! If we allow 60,000,000
as the population of Hindostan, Jugg-
ernaut has annually one victim out of
6000 people. Our population is 10,-
000,000, and intemperance has one
victim annually, out of only 500 peo-
ple. Hence it appears that our dar-
ling idol, *alcohol*, is twelve times as de-
structive as the gods of the heathen.

How humiliating is this fact! Can no-
thing be done to check this poison that
is consuming us—this Hydra that is
devouring us? "Is there no balm in
Gilead? Is there no physician there?"
Christ addressed the words of my text
to his own disciples as well as to the
proud Pharisees. He knew the weak-
ness of human nature, and that even
good men could see the mote, without
discovering the beam. Many honest
people have given of their sub-
stance freely to the support of the Asi-
atic mission. They have probably
been deceived—but who can say that
he has never been deceived? Such
people ought not to be treated with le-
vity or ridicule. Ridicule is not the
test of truth. Such men are respect-
fully but earnestly requested to turn their
attention to their own countrymen—
and seriously ask themselves if wicked-
ness does not increase in our land?

WILL be sold, at the Court House in this
ganton, on Monday, the 30th day of Au-
gust next, the following Tracts of Land, or as
much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the
taxes due thereon, for the years 1820 and 1821,
viz:

Moses Teage, 600 acres, on the waters of
Little river, given in for the years 1820 and
1821, value 600 dollars for the former year, and
500 dollars for the latter.
Harrison Turner, 300 acres, on the waters of
Little river, at 200 dollars for 1820, 200 acres
on do. for 1821, given in at 200 dollars.
John Turner, 200 acres, on the waters of Little
river, at 200 dollars for 1820, and the heirs of
John Turner, dec'd, 400 acres for the year of
1821, lying on do. given in at 600 dollars.
Jeremiah Enness, 200 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Catawba, for the year 1820, value 150 dol-
lars, and for 1821, 200 acres, given in at 150 dol-
lars.
Sally Craig, for 1820, 100 acres, lying on the
waters of Wilson's creek, given in at 200 dollars.
James Umphries, 50 acres, lying on the waters
of John's river, given in at 50 dollars.
John Glassbrook, 96 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Catawba, given in at 80 dollars.
Isaac Martin, dec'd, 408 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Gunpowder, given in at 450 dollars.
200 acres, lying on Drowning creek, the own-
er not known; and the land not returned.
John Teage, 100 acres, lying on Little river,
given in at 100 dollars.
John Johnston, Jun. 150 acres, lying on the
waters of Little river, given in at 200 dollars.
Charles Daley, 100 acres, lying on the waters
of Little river, given in at 100 dollars.
James Teage, 70 acres, lying on Little river,
given in at 70 dollars.
Moses Justice, 150 acres, lying on the waters
of Little river, given in at 200 dollars.
Canna Brogdon, 100 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Little river, given in at 100 dollars.
Abraham Mayfield, 100 acres, lying on Smoky
creek, given in at 37 dollars.
Jacob Smith, 22 acres, lying on the waters of
Gunpowder, given in at 55 dollars.
Daniel Carr, 160 acres, given in for 1821, ly-
ing on Little river, given in at 300 dollars.
Richard C. Chary, 230 acres, for 1821, lying
on the waters of Little river, given in at 250 dol-
lars.
Vandiver Teage, 150 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Little river, given in at 300 dollars.
John Pennel, 240 acres, lying on the waters
of Little river, given in at 400 dollars, for the
year of 1821.

Alexander Moore, 76 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Gunpowder, for 1821, given in at 76 dol-
lars.
William Dickson, 40 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Little river, for 1821, given in at 80 dol-
lars.
James Clark, 96 acres, lying on Little river,
for the year of 1821, given in at 50 dollars.
Thomas Sargent, 291 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Catawba, for 1821, given in at 300 dol-
lars.
Alexander Maccall, 186 acres, lying on James'
Mill creek, for 1821, given in at 300 dollars.
George Shook, 160 acres, lying on Drowning
creek, for 1821, given in at 150 dollars.
Ephraim Shuford, 202 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of Gunpowder, for 1821, given in at 202
dollars.
James Collins, 100 acres, lying on the waters
of Loose creek, for 1821, given in at 50 dollars.
James Ridly, 100 acres, lying on the head of
John's river, for 1821, given in at 80 dollars.
Elijah White, 400 acres, lying on John's river,
and Mulbury, for 1821, given in at 1000 dollars.
Reuben White, 50 acres, lying on John's river
for 1821, given in at 50 dollars.

A. SUDDARTH, Dep't. Sh'f.
June 18, 1823. 4w63.

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May
Session, 1823. William Falls vs. Charles
D. Conner: Motion to take the deposition of
Theophilus Falls. The plaintiff, by his counsel,
Thomas W. Wilson, came into court, and moved
for leave to take the deposition of Theophilus
Falls, to be read in evidence in this cause; and
it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that
the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is
ordered, that publication be made in the Wes-
tern Carolinian for four weeks successively, that
he may attend at the Court-House in Lawren-
ville, in the county of Lawrence, in the State of
Tennessee, on the first, second, and third days
of July next, and cross examine the said The-
ophilus Falls, whose deposition will then and
there be taken, and will be offered to be read
as evidence in this cause, upon this notice.

Test, R. SIMONTON, C.P.A.
Price adv. \$1 75. 4w63.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVID ON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April
Session, 1823. Jesse Hargrave vs. John P.
Matav: Original attachment, levied on Land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that
the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State,
it is therefore ordered, that publication be made
for six weeks successively in the Western Car-
olinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant
appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter
Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at
the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Mon-
day in July next, and there to plead, answer,
or demur, or judgment will be taken according to
the plaintiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, C. C. C.
Price adv. \$2. 6w62.

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823.
Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan: Pe-
tition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by
the Court, that publication be made for three
months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that
the defendant appear at the next court to be
held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House
in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th
Monday in September next, and plead, answer,
or demur, otherwise judgement will be had pro
confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, R. WORME, C.P.A.
Price adv. \$4. 3m71.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823.
Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver: Peti-
tion for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court that the defendant is not an inhabi-
tant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the
court, that publication be made for three months
in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury,
that the defendant appear at the next Superior
Court of Law to be held for the county of Row-
an, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the se-
cond Monday after the fourth Monday in Sep-
tember next, then and there to plead, answer,
or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

Test, H. GILES, C. & G.
Price adv. \$4. 3m70.